prescribed treatments fully respected the recommended first-line treatments (ceftriaxone 250 mg or cefixime 800 mg in combination with azithromycin 1g). Among the 731 (59%) episodes with a test of cure performed, 47 (6.4%) were positive; specific questionnaires for the treatment failure assessment were available for 28. After analysis, 5 episodes were classified as retained or suspected treatment failure, including 4 pharyngeal infections and 2 cases who received azithromycin monotherapy. In 2018 (preliminary data), 15 additional assessment questionnaires were completed, adding 5 treatment failures (3 suspected and 2 retained).

Conclusion The results of the sentinel network help to guide Quebec public health decision-making. When certain B-lactam allergy forces clinicians to prescribe an alternative treatment, a dual therapy including gentamicin is now recommended. Over-representation of azithromycin monotherapies among treatment failures in the sentinel network also contributed to this recommendation.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P678 AN EFFECTIVE GONOCOCAL LIPOOLIGOSACCHARIDE (LOS) VACCINE: WE KNOW ENOUGH TO MAKE ONE
Mac Griffiss*, Crapaud Bio, Inc., Wooster, USA
10.1136/sextrans-2019-sti.744

Background Long-lived gonococcal LOS IgG, induced during an initial challenge, prevented re-infection in 7/8 subjects (v. =1/6; p=0.026), but treatment within three days of urethritis onset prevented an antibody response. This suggested that recidivism was related to early treatment. These data form the basis for an effective LOS vaccine.

Methods MS, NMR Spectroscopy and immunoochemistry were used to structure the LOS made by the challenge strain, MS11mkC. Gonococci in scrapings of diagnostic slides were LOS genotyped. A multiplexed indirect immunofluorescent assay for LOS IgG was used to quantify LOS IgG.

Results MS11mkC LOS are genetically identical to those of gonococci within PMNs, with two α oligosaccharide chains, nLc4 (Galβ1-4GlcNACβ1-3Galβ1-4Glcβ) and GalNAC-nLc4 (GalNACβ1-3-nLc4). Protective MS11mkC LOS IgG should protect against all circulating gonococci. The multiplex assay detected IgG specific for the nLc4 terminal Gal residue, the internal nLc3 GlcNac and the basal Lc2 disaccharide. Concentrations (µg/mL) of IgG in sera of contacts of persons with gonorrhea, specific for the three antigens, summed to the concentrations that bound the native nLc4 α chain and were greater in sera from those seen ≥7 days after exposure than those seen earlier (p = 0.04 for the nLc4 Terminal Gal comparison). Contacts of persons with gonorrhea who resisted infection circulated higher concentrations of IgG specific for the nLc4 terminal Gal than those who became infected during exposure (Δ = 1.78 µg/mL; p = 0.10). The 1.78 µg/mL difference is close to the 2 µg/mL that provides protection against meningococcal infection.

Conclusion An effective gonococcal vaccine can be made based on the human challenge study and an understanding of the immunoochemistry of LOS. Gonococcal LOS is not pyrogenic in rabbits and can be made less so by deletion of lptA. A seed strain that is suitable for industrial production is available, as is an immunogenicity assay.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P679 NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE (GC) CULTURE POSITIVITY BY INDICATION FOR CULTURE AND ANATOMIC SITE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 2017–2018

1Christina Thibault*, 2Olusegun Soge, 3Roxanne Kerani, 4Matthew Golden, 5Lindley Barbee.
1Public Health – Seattle and King County, HIV/STD Program, Seattle, USA; 2University of Washington, Global Health, Seattle, USA; 3University of Washington, Medicine, Seattle, USA
10.1136/sextrans-2019-sti.745

Background In order to increase the number of gonococcal isolates available for antimicrobial susceptibility surveillance, we expanded indications for GC culture in a municipal STD clinic in Seattle, Washington. We evaluated GC culture positivity by clinical criteria.

Methods In 2017–2018, GC culture specimens were collected from STD clinic patients who met these criteria: (1) contact to GC, (2) GC NAAT+ not yet treated, or (3) symptomatic urethritis/cervicitis with intracellular diplococci on gram stain. Clinicians inoculated Modified Thayer-Martin agar plates at the bedside and incubated in a candle jar. Patient characteristics and indication for culture were abstracted from medical records; culture positivity was compared by indication, anatomic site, and patient group with Fisher’s exact test.

Results Clinicians collected a total of 3,884 specimens, of which 1,107 (29%) were GC culture positive. Culture positivity among 74 endocervical, 1,611 pharyngeal, 1,154 rectal, and 1,045 urethral isolates was 30%, 17%, 29%, and 46%, respectively. Among contacts to GC, endocervical culture positivity was 6/26 (23%), pharyngeal 79/752 (11%), rectal 88/549 (16%), and urethral 71/445 (16%). Urethral culture positivity in male contacts without urethral discharge was low (6/221 [3%]). Pharyngeal culture positivity among GC contacts who were men who have sex with men was similar to heterosexual men (10% of 719 vs 12% of 17, p=0.68) but lower than pharyngeal positivity among women (43% of 14, p<0.01). Among patients with a recent NAAT+ screening test, cultures were positive in 12/35 (34%) endocervical, 13/514 (26%) pharyngeal, 168/337 (50%) rectal, and 30/94 (32%) urethral specimens. Most (91% of 476) men with urethritis and intracellular diplococci on gram stain were culture positive.

Conclusion Men with symptomatic urethritis had the highest GC culture yield (91%), followed by persons with recent GC NAAT+ (26–50%). Cultures in GC contacts had a modest yield (11%–23%). These criteria were appropriate for obtaining GC isolates for antimicrobial surveillance.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

P680 OROPHARYNGEAL GONORRHOEA IN THE ABSENCE OF UROGENITAL GONORRHOEA IN A SEXUAL NETWORK OF MALES AND FEMALES

1Vincent Cornilise*, 2Cathiona Bradshaw, 3Eric Chow, 4Deborah Williamson, 5Christopher Fairley. 1Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Carlton, Australia; 2Alfred Health, Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Carlton, Australia; 3The University of Melbourne at The Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity, Microbiological Diagnostic Unit Public Health Laboratory, Parkville, Australia; 4Melbourne Sexual Health Centre, Melbourne, Australia
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Background We describe a sexual network consisting of two males and five females who were tested for gonorrhoea at
IMPORTATION OF CIPROFLOXACIN RESISTANT NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE INTO THE UK: A PUBLIC HEALTH CHALLENGE

P681

Martina Furegato*, Claire Broad, Laura Phillips, Mark Harrison, Marcus Pond, Lijing Zhou, Ngeekeong Tan, Sandra Okala, Sebastian Fuller, Tariq Sadiq, Emma Harding-Esch, St George’s, University of London, Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit, London, UK; St George’s University of London, Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit, London, UK; St George’s, University of London, Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit, London, UK; St George’s, University of London, Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit, London, UK; St George’s University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; Public Health England, HIV/STI Department, London, UK; St George’s, University of London, Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit (ADREU), London, UK; St George’s University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; Public Health England, HIV/STI Department, London, UK; St George’s, University of London, Applied Diagnostic Research and Evaluation Unit (ADREU), Institute for Infection and Immunity, London, UK

Background Current UK guidelines for managing Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) infection include ciprofloxacin use if antimicrobial susceptibility is indicated, but this option would be less useful if ciprofloxacin resistant NG (CpR-NG) rates increased, for example to levels reported in some parts of Asia. CpR-NG rates in the Americas are lower than in the UK. We investigated whether having recent condomless sex in “high” CpR-NG (HCpR-NG) regions (sex abroad, but not in the Americas) was associated with being infected with CpR-NG.

Methods We conducted two cross-sectional surveys of UK Sexual Health Clinics (March 2015-March 2016; May 2017-June 2018). Patients aged ≥16 years with symptoms of an STI provided samples: vulvovaginal swab (females); first void urine (men-who-have-sex-with-women (MSW) and men-who-have-sex-with-men (MSM)); pharyngeal and rectal swabs (MSM).

Data were collected on travel-associated sexual behaviour, including condomless sex abroad (CSA) in the past three months with a new partner. Routine clinic NG results were obtained. Resistance-associated mutations in gyrA (fluoroquinolones) for NG were identified using Sanger sequencing. Patients reporting CSA in HCpR-NG regions were compared to no sex abroad using Pearson’s chi-squared test and multivariable logistic regression models.

Results Overall, 71/1055 (6.7%) reported CSA in HCpR-NG regions. Of these, 12/71 (16.9%) compared to 85/984 (8.6%) not reporting CSA had NG (p=0.02). Among-NG positive patients, fluoroquinolone resistant mutations were found in 9/12 (75.0%) patients reporting CSA in HCpR-NG regions, compared to 35/85 (41.2%) who did not report CSA (p=0.03). After adjustment for other risk factors, the association between fluoroquinolone resistant NG and CSA in HCpR-NG regions remained significant (aOR:2.33[95% CI:1.03–5.24]).

Conclusion Having recent condomless sex with a new partner in regions of high ciprofloxacin resistance was associated with being NG-positive in the UK and having ciprofloxacin resistant NG. Importation of resistance may undermine attempts to recycle older antibiotics in the management of NG infection.

Disclosure No significant relationships.

Efficacy of Securidaca longipenduclulata Fresen (Polygalaceae) Against Standard Isolates of Neisseria gonorrhoeae

P682

Meshack Onkalo*, University of Nairobi, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Nairobi, Kenya

Background A study was carried out to determine the in vitro antibacterial activity of ethanol extract of root and bark of Securidaca longipenduclulata against standard isolates of Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

Methods The plant materials were collected early in the morning and dried at room temperature, followed by ethanol extraction using a rotary pump. Antibacterial activity assay was done against two bacterial isolates, viz. US standard isolate NO. 0296 and WHO standard isolate K using the agar diffusion method with dimethyl sulphoxide as a negative control and ceftriaxone antibiotic as a positive control. Antimicrobial activity was determined by measuring the zone of inhibition around each well. The minimum inhibitory concentration of the extract was determined using different concentrations of the extract and plated on the GC media. For each extract six replicate trials were conducted against each organism. The protocol of Odebiyi and Herbune (1978) was followed to determine the presence of phytochemical compounds.

Results The results obtained showed that both the root and bark extracts of Securidaca longipenduclulata have antibacterial activity against the two bacterial strains with a zone of inhibition of ≥10mm in both root and bark and a bactericidal activity at 10⁻² thus 0.01 µg/ml of 10% crude extract in tube dilution. The antibiotic susceptibility tests on the common antibiotics in comparison with the extract showed that the root and bark extract have a higher susceptibility than...